

## **APPENDIX D – RADIOACTIVE TRACER STUDY AND TEMPERATURE LOGGING REQUIREMENTS**

### **U.S.E.P.A. REGION IX**

A Temperature “Decay” Log (two separate temperature logging passes) must satisfy the following criteria to be considered a valid Mechanical Integrity Test (“MIT”) as specified by 40 CFR §146.8(c)(1). Variances to these requirements are expected for certain circumstances, but they must be approved prior to running the log. As a general rule, the well shall inject for approximately six (6) months prior to running a temperature decay progression sequence of logs.

1. With the printed log, also provide raw data for both logging runs (at least one data reading per foot depth) unless the logging truck is equipped with an analog panel as the processing device.
2. The heading on the log must be complete and include all the pertinent information, such as correct well name, location, elevations, etc.
3. The total shut-in times must be clearly shown in the heading. Minimum shut-in time for active injectors is 12 hours for running the initial temperature log, followed by a second log, a minimum of 4 hours later. These two log runs will be superimposed on the same track for final presentation.
4. The logging speed must be kept between 20 and 50 ft. per minute (30 ft/min optimum) for both logs. The temperature sensor should be located as close to the bottom of the tool string as possible (logging downhole).
5. The vertical depth scale of the log should be 1 or 2 in. per 100 ft. to match lithology logs (see 7(b)). The horizontal temperature scale should be no more than one Fahrenheit degree per inch spacing.
6. The right hand tracks must contain the "absolute" temperature and the "differential" temperature curves with both log runs identified and clearly superimposed for comparison and interpretation purposes.
7. The left hand tracks must contain (unless impractical, but EPA must pre-approve any deviations):
  - (a) a collar locator log,
  - (b) a lithology log:
    - i. an historic Gamma Ray that is "readable", i.e. one that demonstrates lithologic changes without either excessive activity by the needle or severely dampened responses; or
    - ii. a copy of an original SP curve from either the subject well or from a representative, nearby well.
  - (c) A clear identification on the log showing the base of the lowermost Underground Source of Drinking Water (“USDW”). A USDW is basically a formation that contains less than 10,000 ppm Total Dissolved Solids (“TDS”) and is further defined in 40 CFR §144.3.